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M N 14 NOV 2016 No. 3
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	VEER PRATAP SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	29042
Center	MNR	Date	14 NOV. 2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.
भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans. Cave architecture in India can be traced back to Palaeolithic Period when people started showing their interest in art for eg. from Bhimbetka cave some drawings of ostrich egg have been found.

But cave architecture in a full-fledged manner started in Mesolithic Period where drawings and paintings on cave walls are drawn by mineral colors & natural colors. These paintings are generally line drawings of hunting scenes, fishing scenes etc. After this Period rock-cut cave architecture can be found in almost all civilisations.

In Neolithic Period, from Burzahom & Gufkral, similar

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wall paintings & murals are found.

In Harrapan civilisation & vedic culture art & architecture was focussed upon. In Harappan culture people started making animal paintings, idols etc.

From Mauryan period again, rock-cut caves came in vogue, like Ashoka donated Lomas Rishi caves, at Barabara Hills to Ajivikas, In South India, Kharvela of Kalinga donated udayagiri caves to Jaina monks, Satvahnas get architected Karle caves and culmination of cave architecture is found in Ellora caves.

All these caves were painted with murals, life-size images of animals, Lomas Rishi caves were

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very glossy & shiny, Karle caves were made of something like Marble. Ellora caves have, on wall many Jataka Stories, group scenes and there are built very systematically.

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2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.
विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरुपित करती हैं।

Ans-

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3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.
"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. With the declaration of Lord Curzon that Bengal will be divided on oct. 16, 1905, entire Bengal stood up against this partition. Curzon said it is very difficult to administer Bengal as it is very large so it has to be divided. But nationalists could understand the ulterior motives of curzon very well. So they gathered at Benaras session, 1905 and passed a resolution to boycott British goods and they emphasised on swadeshi.

Response to Bengal was not limited to Bengal as

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leaders from across the country participated in protests and boycott. This is evident from the fact that Congress split on the issue of boycott of British items, that boycott should be extended to whole of India & to all items & posts that can be associated with British (demand of extremists).

During anti-partition protests, people from all walks of life participated, they emphasised on Atma shakti i.e. self-respect, and they adopted swadeshi to replace British goods & services.

Therefore, it can be said that response to Bengal partition was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism as in anti-

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Partition protests there were many elements like Swadeshi, leaders from across the country like B.G. Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Pherozshah Mehta, RasBehari Ghosh, Aurobindo Ghosh etc, they emphasised on Swaraj for the first time in Anti-partition movement.

So, all the abovementioned aspects laid down the path to Swaraj and later protests, agitations & movements.

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4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans: Dadabhai Nooroji, M.G. Ranade, R.C. Dutt etc. interpreted British colonialism in economic sense in their works like Poverty and un-British rule in India, Essays on colonialism, Economic History of India respectively. They gave a concept of drain of wealth. They said that wealth of India is being drained to Britain by investments, through Home payments etc.

Theory of drain of wealth become the central issue in the hands of Indian intelligentia and impacts of it were clearly

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visible like.

i) Indian started demanding that Home Payments, that were started from Charter Act, 1792, should be stopped.

ii) They emphasised on Indianisation of services like civil service, military etc. so that expenses on these can be reduced and Indian wealth can be used for Indians.

iii) Indians opposed one-sided free trade and demanded protective tariffs for infant Indian industries.

iv) Indian industrialists said that industrialization of India should be done by Indian capital.

v) ~~Least~~, ~~Last~~ finally Indian started asking for self-rule as they said that intentions of British govt. are only to exploit Indian

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resources and wealth, and India is capable of ruling herself. so they demanded Swaraj.

Therefore, it can be maintained that economic interpretations of British Colonialism gave birth to the demand of self-rule / swaraj finally.

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5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.
भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. women participated in Indian struggle of independence since revolt of 1857 and even before. In revolt of 1857, Rani Laxmibai, Begum Hazrat-Mahal etc. bravely fought against British govt. women, hereafter also keep on fighting against colonialism, but with suppression of this revolt, women did not participate in many numbers.

But, in swadeshi movement, women again came to forefront, and hereafter they participated in all agitations with all their energy, like Home Rule

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movement, Non-cooperation & Civil disobedience and Quit India movement.

Women took participation in many revolutionary struggles like Chittgong revolution, led by Surjasen, in Quit-India many women like Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali took part. Bina Das and Kalpana ~~singh~~ Dutt are the notable names who shot at British officers.

Hence, it is a well-founded fact that women participated in indian struggle and they gave impetus to other women to come out of their homes ~~in~~ ~~to~~ to fight against British. from Laxmibai, Annie Besant, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sarojini Naidu to Usha Mehta &, Madam Bhikaji Kama who operated from France, all

enough enough

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are glorious examples of women participation in indian struggle of independence.

However, it is to be noted that proportion of women was much less in comparison to men. This was because of patriarchal attitude of society.

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6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

Ans- war of 1965, fought between India and Pakistan is sometimes called indecisive as in this war India could not gain anything. Military might was not corroborated by political bargain in Tashkant Agreement, as in this both countries' military returned to their pre-conflict positions and diplomatic relations were maintained, and prisoners of war were exchanged to Pakistan without anything in return.

While, in 1962 India was humiliated by China and

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Unilateral decision of China to withdraw from Indian territory, brought down the status & stature of India & J.L Nehru. But, this war was also not decisive as it was not a full fledged war as China withdrew unilaterally.

But 1965 war pointed to many weaknesses and strengths of India which were later in 1971 war came handy to Indian forces as well as to Indian diplomats. In 1971 India signed a 'friendship pact' with Russia. Also, by Shimla Agreement India gained many things like Pakistan agreed not to use forces in matters of J & K, liberation of

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Bangladesh, no third party intervention in matters of India & Pakistan etc.

So, it can be said that though war of 1965 was not as successful as 1971 war but that was also no less significant. 1965 war, so, can not be called indecisive rather it should be said that it was not as successful as 1971 war.

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7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans-

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8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.
यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- Bismarck, chancellor of Prussia, was instrumental in unification of Germany. Sardar Patel was instrumental in integration of 540-odd princely states. Both leaders, Bismarck and Sardar Patel, are called wonder man for their contribution to integration of their nations.

Given the different historical circumstances, both leaders adopted different strategies like Bismarck adopted 'Policy of entrapment' based on 'blood & iron' while Patel adopted peaceful policy of accession and in some

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cases he took help of military as well, like in case of Junagarh & Hyderabad, because of fear of military occupation, rules signed instrument of Accession.

Bismarck first did economic empowerment of Germany and in turn military and political empowerment as he was clear that mighty Austria was ~~these~~ in the way of unification and war with Austria was a destiny of Germany in its unification. Also, Europe was in turbulent in second half of 19th century, monarchies were shaken by 1830' & 1848 revolutions. Most of the European countries were at war with each other, in such situations Bismarck isolated Austria from rest of

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the Europe and defeated in Battle of Sedana, 1870 and after that with defeat of French emperor Napolean III in Battle of Saddana, 1871, the task of German unification was completed.

Sardar Patel was facing underdeveloped economy, communal riots, democratic system and illitacy & poverty. So he opted a blend of military occupation and peaceful means.

Though, both leaders united their countries but they adopted different strategies.

But, there were also some similarities between strategies like Bismark followed cautious continentalism policy which was to maintain peace with all other European countries, & Sardar Patel also followed peaceful policy and instrument of Accession by signed peacefully by many princely states.

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9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?
गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

Ans- Gorbachev tried to reform the system of USSR that was impaired by Stalin's unpragmatic policies like Kolkhoz.

Gorbachev undertook Glasnost & Perestroika reforms. In Glasnost reform he opened up society, economy and later he did Perestroika i.e. economic reforms. But these reforms were not in order as he should have first opened up economic reforms and then opening up of society, economy.

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By the time of Gorbachev, expectations of people were increased for democratic framework and they became impatient for reform that were radical in nature. So Gorbachev's superficial reforms could not extinguish unrest in USSR, and in Moscow in 1991, USSR disintegrated.

However, to a great extent Gorbachev's reforms were responsible for disintegration but he was not solely responsible for disintegration as cold war and Afghanistan invasion also led to financial crisis in USSR, which resulted in widespread unemployment and inflation. So people of different regions attempted to disintegrate from Soviet union.

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10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans French revolution impacted entire Europe and also to some extent world. Ideas of equality, liberty, fraternity, modern political structure like democracy, republic, federation, election etc. constitutional republic, and religion of reason i.e. Secularism, Napolean code etc., spread across the globe. But as with Vienna Congress, 1815 monarchies were restored in Europe so these ideas could not spread to entire world and also in late 18th century, mode of communication were not as developed as in 20th century after industrial revolution & world war.

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Russian revolution focussed on socialism, communism, as under this soviet i.e. union of labourers, farmers, soldiers, was the state, and all systems of production and distribution were under ~~its~~ soviet, so with the concept of communism, the real power was transferred to people.

Russian revolution had much wider impact across the globe also because ~~by~~ this time modern mode of transport & communication like telephone & telegraph, railways etc were developed. This is generally called a real revolution as it transferred power to common people.

But, it can not be said that french revolution did

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not impact globe because ideas of french revolution were not good. Impact of both revolutions was different because of level of development, modernisation, globalisation, and prevailing circumstances of different countries. Ideas of french revolution like liberty, equality & fraternity, democracy, republic, modern educational system, codification of laws, etc. became the cornerstone of later day constitution.

So, saying that french revolution was limited to European nations will not be justified. Both Russian and French Revolution impacted world in different ways.

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11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Ans- There is a wide gender-gap in Education in India. Girl children are not enrolled in even primary school in many societies. There are many factors which can influence gender equality like -

i). Patriarchal attitude of society which focus more on male children

ii). Stereotyping of women

iii). Sexual division of labor

iii). women are not thought to be fit for decision-making so there are denied education

iv) lack of separate washrooms/toilets

v) lack of awareness among people about benefits of education.

vi) apathy in people to give equal status to women, so they

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believe that educated women will become assertive about their rights and it will damage society.

Many measures can be taken to bridge this gap in basic education -

i) special attention to girl children's enrolment in primary schools

ii) effective implementation of Right to education Act, 2009

iii). providing separate toilet facilities to girls

iv) providing monetary and other incentives to girl students so that they can attend schools

v) changing society's outlook towards women education, this can be done by leveraging NGOs expertise, awareness campaigns and with the help of role model celebrities.

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12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्रवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans

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13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

Ans Rural to urban migration has been in vogue in India for some last 2-3 decades because of better employment and educational facilities in urban areas, better living standards, communal violence, disasters etc. etc. But this migration has led to many problems like slums & squatter settlements, overcrowding, pollution, trash disposal etc.

Slums are defined, according to P. Sen Committee, 2011, as cluster of 20 or more households with poorly built infrastructure, poor living standards and poor drinking water supply etc

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Slums in India are unique in many ways as -

i). Slums are mostly occupied by lower caste people & religious minorities & BPL people

ii). they lack all basic necessities like sanitation, water, electricity etc.

iii). they are highly congested and breeding ground of many diseases like cholera, malaria, diarrhoea etc.

Some steps can be taken to ameliorate this situation -

i). basic amenities should be provided in villages at the first place, so that mass migration to urban areas can be prevented

ii). employment to people can be provided at rural level, like MGNREGA, NRLM etc.

iii). AMRUT, Rajiv Awas Yojna and VAMBAY schemes can be effectively implemented so that living conditions of slums-dwellers

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can be raised.

iv) PURA Model can be adopted (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas)

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14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Ans: Flood plains are defined as the plains which are flooded when rivers flow in their full-capacity. these plains are very important ecologically, as they help in recharging water table, preventing floods in nearby areas, due to high leaching & percolating capacity. Flood plains also provide shelters to many ecologically fragile organisms.

When these flood plains are disturbed and encroached upon, urban floods occurs many a times. For this urban flooding many anthropogenic factors are responsible like -

1. encroaching of floodplains for residential spaces

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ii) Pollution and dumping of garbage at flood plains

iii) Mega-events like Art of Living Event, also flatten the flood plains which reduce drastically their percolating capacity

iv) Mining of flood plains for sand

v. construction over flood plains

All the above activities have caused irreparable damage to ecologically fragile flood plains. So, in order to prevent all this, NGT has issued many guidelines like -

i) no construction in & around flood plains

ii) encroachment is illegal

iii) no mega event can be organised in flood plains

iv) rehabilitating flood plains which have been damaged by past anthropogenic activities.

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15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.
भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं । दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans Forest fires can be caused by natural as well as ~~anthro~~ anthropogenic factors. Natural factors like dry seasons, spark from rolling stones, trees which contain high content of resins in their leaves, on rubbing to other trees cause fire. But, 90% of forest fires in India are caused by anthropogenic factors like-

i). small fires by grazers & gatherers
ii). tourists bonfire & cigarette butts
iii). villagers light fire to ward off animals
iv). most importantly, due to slash & burn agriculture.

Forest fires, sometimes, are beneficial and harmful

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Forest fires are ecologically significant as minerals contained in trees are recycled, make soil fertile and weeds + small unwanted or invasive species in forests are eliminated. They prove harmful to local villagers as they lose their livelihood which they draw from forest produce, forest fires cause CO_2-emissions, reduction in carbon sink, global warming etc.

Some measures can be taken to tackle forest fires -

i) cutting trees which contain resins in large amounts

ii) training locals to prevent fires

iii) awaring tourists about forest fires

iv) replacing slash + burn agriculture by some sustainable form of agriculture

v) capacity building of forest officials

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(iii) using fire-detection equipments and latest tech like Doppler radars etc.

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16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.
वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans Rainfall can be classified into three types -
i). Convectional rainfall
ii). orographic "
iii) frontal rainfall.

→ Convectional rainfall happens due to heating of land and as a result of heating land becomes low pressure zone and convectional currents rise and cool adiabatically and give precipitation. This type of rainfall is torrential, heavy downpour, for less time and in a limited area.

→ In orographic rainfall, moisture-laden winds are made to raise by some physical barrier like mountain or plateau etc. so as they rise, they cool adiabatically and spread

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horizontally and give gentle rainfall for long time and at large area, at windward side. while at leeward side, as air descends so it gets adiabatically warmed and does not give any rain so these areas become rainshadow zones.

→ In frontal type rainfall, warm air replaces cold air and as it rises over cold air, it provide precipitation on adiabatic cooling. It can be both torrential and gentler. In warm fronts, it is gentler while in cold fronts it is torrential or convectional type.

★ Distribution of Rainfall :-

In Equatorial regions, rainfall is generally convectional and in tropical areas also convectional

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rainfall provide maximum precipitation, in middle latitudes frontal rainfall dominate other types of rainfall. orographic rainfall can happen anywhere, at anytime as it needs only a physical barrier to rise the air.

→ equatorial & tropical regions get about 200 cm & 150 cm rainfall respectively.

→ Polar regions get least amount of rainfall, below 25 cm, that too, only in summer seasons

→ middle latitudes receive a fair amount of precipitation, they get around 175 cm rainfall due to formation of fronts. mainly.

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17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.
देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- Prevailing water crisis in India is both because of unavailability of water as well as mismanagement of the scarcely available resource. India with 4% of available water resources of the world, sustains 17% of the world population.

Many ~~regions~~ regions have seen droughts recently like, Marathawada, Vidarbha, Rayalseema, Bundelkhand regions etc.

In these regions water is already scarcely available and monsoon has also failed in two consequtive years so

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water - crisis has happened. Added to this, mismanagement of water resources has caused acute water crisis in the country. Mismanagement like unlimited & unregulated extraction of water by industries, no recycling of industrial waste water, allowing sugar industries in drought-prone areas, free or subsidized electricity to farmers, so they misuse ground water, allowing water-intensive crops like sugarcane & paddy in dryland areas etc.

Short-term impacts -

i). hunger & malnutrition in drought-prone areas

ii). lack of livelihood → Poverty

iii). social conflict over scarcely available water resources

iv). women will have to go to miles away to bring water etc.

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Long-term impacts

i. Country will have to invest heavily in replenishing depleted water resources

ii) mass migration leading to social conflict

iii). river-interlinking which will dislocate many people and have ecological fallouts

iv). paucity of water resources will perpetuate poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

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18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.

विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. Major fishing zones of the world are in temperate regions as temperate regions provide favorable conditions for thriving of fishing. China is the largest producer of fishes.

The places where cold currents and warm currents also makes rich & fertile fishing zones like meeting area of Labrador + Gulf stream along East coast of Canada + USA, Oya shio + Kuro shio along coast of Japan etc. These make fertile fishing zones because here water

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temperatures remain normal, neither too cold, nor too warm. These areas are already in cool belt so they do not need cold storage facilities as it is needed in tropical areas.

India's deep sea fishing policy aims to marine farming and increasing fishing to provide livelihood to many fishing-community. But deep fishing can cause some ecological problems like bottom trawling method may destroy habitats of other marine organisms, coral reefs, by-catch may be another problem.

So, to provide sustainable methods of fishing, Meena Kumari committee has recommended some measures like -

i). Artificial hatcheries

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ii). marine farming
iii). modernisation of fishing equipments
iv) limited fishing
v) capacity building of fishing communities
vi) engaging communities and local citizens participation in ensuring fair distribution of marine resources like fishes.

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19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.
यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- Deltas formed by Indian rivers like Sundarban Delta, Kaveri & Krisha Deltas have been shrinking for past few years because of -

i) high altitude dams are obstructing free flow of sediments

ii) barrages also restrict movement of sediments so deltas are not getting enough amount of sediments for their growth

iii) encroachment and construction activities in flood plains and lower deltas of rivers

iv) economic exploitation and destruction of mangroves etc.

v) mining and quarrying in river basins also hindering the growth of deltas

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These all reasons are causing shrinking of river deltas. Some other reasons are causing shrinking in Peninsular river deltas like less monsoonal rains, many peninsular rivers have achieved their base level etc.

So, for shrinking of Peninsular deltas, reasons ~~are~~, both natural and anthropogenic, are equally responsible. But for deltas of ~~the~~ Himalayan river anthropogenic factors are more responsible for their shrinkage.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Ans

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

Name of Candidate	VEER PRATAP SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	29042
Center	MNR	Date	17 NOV. 2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans Constitution has made special provision regarding the administration of scheduled & Tribal areas. These areas are socially & culturally different from other areas so to protect and promote their interests Governor has been authorised to administer them.

Constitution gives discretion to Governor to administer scheduled areas of 9 states like Himachal pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, orrisa, Andhra pradesh, chattisgarh and madhya pradesh (schedule V Areas). Governors of these

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state take care of interests of the tribals & indigenous people living there like Gujarat- Governor is vested with power to take care interests of people of Rann of Katch & Saurashtra region, Maharashtra Governor to promote the interests of Vidarbha region etc.

Schedule VI Areas viz, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, are also governed by Governor. In these areas District council have all executive, legislative and judicial powers.

Governor also helps President to recognise these areas on the basis of underdevelopment, distinct culture, tribal population etc.

However, it has noted that these areas still lack in development, there standard

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of living has not come at par with other regions. District councils and Tribal ~~Autonomous~~ Advisory councils, also have ~~become~~ dominated by powerful groups.

But, these Areas are making significant progress as now they have rights over minor forest produce, land & waters of the forests and scheduled areas. Government now needs to take prior permission of Gram Sabhas on many issues like land acquisition etc.

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2. In view of the argument that governance is caught in a logjam of far too many checks and not enough balances, has the time arrived to have a relook at the powers of Rajya Sabha? Discuss keeping in mind the constitutional rationale and the role performed by Rajya Sabha over the years.

इस तर्क के आलोक में कि सरकार अत्यधिक व्यवधानों मे घिरी हुई है और इसके पास इन व्यवधानों का पर्याप्त समाधान भी नहीं है, बताईए कि क्या राज्य सभा की शक्तियों के पुनर्विलोकन का समय आ गया है? संवैधानिक औचित्य एवं निकट अतीत में राज्य सभा द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. Nowadays, it is said that Rajya Sabha (R.S) has been playing the role of obstructionist and not allowing parliament to work efficiently. It has created a situation of logjam.

Ruling parties often accuse R.S. for not allowing them to work as per the wishes of people. Since many Bills are passed by the House of people (Lok Sabha) but get stuck in R.S, so the above proposition seems to be valid.

However, if we look holistically then it can be pointed out that instead of preventing

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legislative process, R-S makes it amenable to all sections as it prevents hasty legislations

Also, R.S. is a second chamber, not secondary chamber, so it enjoys equal powers with Lok Sabha in matters of legislations. so, if a law is not taking all on board, it may be a law enacted under popular pressure by Lok Sabha. So R-S. provides constructive criticism and make laws better and keep interests of all protected. for eg Land Acquisition (Amend.) Bill, was passed by L.S but due to many provisions that are against ~~to~~ farmers & environment, R-S. thwarted it., and proposed some amendments.

So, it can be said that role of R-S. as a Revisory

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House is important especially in the time when ruling party has Absolute majority in Lower House, to prevent the tyranny of majority.

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3. The constitutional provisions relating to office of profit have been violated over the years in spirit, even as they have been adhered to in letter. Discuss in light of various judgment(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.

कागजी तौर पर पालन किए जाने के बावजूद, लाभ के पद से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का स्वभाविक तौर पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

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4. While holding simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies offers various advantages, it brings its own set of complexities. Discuss.

यद्यपि संसद और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ चुनाव आयोजित करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं किन्तु इसकी अपनी जटिलताएँ भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Union govt. is pitching for holding simultaneous elections to the parliament and state legislative assemblies because of many merits like -

i) It will reduce expenditure incurred on elections seperately

ii) It will reduce flow of black money

iii) Administrative machinery will be able to work efficiently as in cases of frequent elections after imposition of Model code of conduct, It's work is hampered.

iv) Voter turnout will increase

v) Election commission of India will be relieved to some extent from holding frequent and continuous elections.

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However, many say that holding simultaneous elections may not be feasible in a country as diverse & vast as India because -

i) Many a times State L. Assemblies fall short of majority and they create a situation of hung Assembly. In this situation a single party lose majority in House and President's rule is imposed and election is held again.

ii) Lack of resources like EVM machines, manpower etc.

iii) Security forces will find it difficult to maintain peace & order if all elections are held together.

iv) there is no guarantee that flow of black money will reduce.

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5. The right to live with dignity under Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity. Discuss in light of various judicial pronouncements by the Apex Court on this matter. Also, critically examine the various issues associated with the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients Bill 2016.

अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जीने के अधिकार में सम्मान के साथ मरने का अधिकार भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, "मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट ऑफ टर्मिनली इल पेशेंट्स बिल- 2016" से संबद्ध विभिन्न मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans Article 21 ensures right to life and right to die with dignity, implicitly. Section 309 of IPC make attempt to commit suicide a criminal offence. SC in Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab over ruled its earlier verdict in Ratinam Vs UOI case and ruled that A21 includes only Right to life not right to dies & upheld validity of Sec. 309.

But, in case of Aruna Shanbaugh Vs UOI, 2014, SC ruled that passive euthanasia can be allowed on a case by case basis. So, in a way, SC has provided the right to die with dignity.

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6. Inspite of 15 years of being in existence, it is often argued that MPLADS has failed to meet its objectives. Critically analyse along with reforms required to improve its implementation. Also discuss if this scheme should be discontinued in light of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution.

15 वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि MPLADS अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों के संबंध में बताते हुए इसका आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस विषय पर भी पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के आलोक में इस योजना को बंद कर देना चाहिए।

Ans. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme was announced to promote the development of the respective constituencies of the MPs. In this ₹5 crore/yr per MP are provided to all MPs so that they can take care of local needs of the people.

But, it has observed that MPLADS has not come to the expectations of govt. as the development of most of the local areas are left to the State govts. and various centrally sponsored

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schemes. Also, funds granted under this are lying unutilised.

Many argue that instead of funding MPLADS, funds can be better utilised by local self govts. This view can be supported because rural & urban self govts know more about local needs, they are truly democratic, they face crunch of funds which can be solved by funding them instead of MPLAD, etc. And, MPs can be assigned with other tasks like looking after implementation of centrally sponsored and central-sector schemes etc.

Therefore, now the emerging view is that MPLAD should be discontinued and local

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self sorts. should be funded adequately.

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7. Mentioning the positions taken by the Supreme Court and the Government of India, examine the rationale behind the idea of National Court of Appeal (NCA).

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय (नेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ़ अपील-NCA) के विचार के पीछे विद्यमान तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans- Supreme court (SC) has directed central govt. to look into the possibility of establishing National court of Appeal (NCA). Supreme court has said that because of mandatory and discretionary appeals it has been overburdened and pendency of cases is burgeoning continuously. So to relieve the apex court GoI should set up NCA in all (4) regions.

GoI has replied to this by saying that it is procedurally very difficult to create NCAs as it would require constitution amendments in many provision including Basic

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structure.

Rational behind the ideas of NCA is that it would reduce cost of litigation, relieve Supreme Court from Appellate Jurisdiction, ensure speedy Justice, and apex court can focus solely on constitutional matters.

Critics say that NCAs will compromise independence of Judiciary & supremacy of the SC, and also it may lead to increase in filing of cases in NCAs because of better access to court etc.

So, now SC & GOI are contemplating over the issue and yet have not decided whether NCAs to be setup or not. But, it can be

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maintained that NCAs will ensure free, fair & speedy justice to common men. So, ~~they~~ after doing feasibility studies they can be established, if not in 4 regions, at one at pilot basis.

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8. In light of frequent droughts experienced in the country, efficient water management is the need of the hour. How far can Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 help in achieving this? Analyse its utility in tackling the issues of inter-state water disputes.

देश में लगातार पड़ रहे सूखे को देखते हुए; कुशल जल प्रबंधन समय की माँग है। इसे प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रारूप विधेयक, 2016 (नेशनल वाटर फ्रेमवर्क बिल, 2016) का मसौदा किस सीमा तक सहायता कर सकता है? अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans

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9. It is often said that the Right to Information act is necessary, but not sufficient to improve governance. Do you agree? Also, examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act.

प्राय: कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम आवश्यक तो है, लेकिन गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? साथ ही, इस अधिनियम मे जुड़े विभिन्न संरचनात्मक, प्रक्रियात्मक और सुप्रचालनिक (लॉजिस्टिकल) संबंधी मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. Right to Information Act, 2005, makes it a legal right to access information from any govt. dept. with some exception like defence, strategic & security related depts etc. RTI is a leap to ensure transparency in the system.

~~But~~,
Though, RTI has improved governance by enhancing transparency, accountability and openness in the system. But as governance is demand-driven, i.e. when citizens demand it, it works, so it is important to educate citizens about their rights,

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providing them voice, enhancing their capability etc., so that they can access info. efficiently & effectively. So the RTI can be said to be necessary but not sufficient condition to improve governance.

RTI Act gives exemption to many infos. which can not be accessed so it limits the rights and by using this clause various depts. deny info.. Also, procedurally, it is complex as if info. is not provided one needs to go from one level to another, and it happens many a times due to backlog of RTIs. Sometimes officials instead of providing info., provide whole data which may cost a lot.

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10. While the Right to Education is based on the idea that every child should have an equal right to quality education, it has been facing challenges on various fronts. Comment. Can privatising education provide a solution to the problems being faced?

यद्यपि 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' इस विचार पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिए, इसके बावजूद यह विभिन्न मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। क्या शिक्षा का निजीकरण कर देने से सामना की जा रही समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं?

Ans: RTE, Act, 2009 was enacted to ensure free, compulsory and quality education to all children between 6-14yrs. age groups, upto elementary level (8th std.).

But, this has been facing challenges like -

i). Inputs like enrolment, infrastructure etc. are focussed more instead of learning outputs & quality of education

ii). There is no consensus between sharing of financial responsibility b/w centre and state - so states shun from effectively implementing the scheme.

iii). Continuous comprehensive

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Evaluation System require highly trained ~~official~~ teachers, but for this purpose teachers are not trained.

iv) No detention policy upto 8th std. has also led to decline of quality of education.

So, it can be said that what the Act ensures is not RTE but only right to schooling. It was clear from the ASER report which revealed that 52% of 5th class students can't read textbooks which are prescribed for 2nd std.

Some argue that all these ills of our educational system can be rectified by privatising education. But it should be noted that private education is a costly affair and all can't afford it. But, this can be sorted

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out if instead of funding RTE & Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, govt. provides funds to private schools, i.e. govt. can reimburse fee of all children btw 6-14 yrs.

So, it can be said that privatisation of Education can be done on a pilot basis in some districts. But in doing so govt needs to as transparent open, and accountable as possible in order to eliminate any chance of corruption.

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11. Enumerate the key rights being guaranteed by the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 passed by the Rajya Sabha recently. Also examine the challenges in its implementation.

हाल ही में राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विधेयक, 2013 (मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013) द्वारा गारन्टित (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans.

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12. Absence of a powerful and politically accountable leadership in the cities is considered as one of the primary reasons for urban woes. Do you think that direct election of mayor can help in overcoming this issue? What other alternatives can be explored for improving the working of urban local bodies?

शहरों में शक्तिशाली और राजनैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह नेतृत्व का अभाव, शहरी समस्याओं के प्राथमिक कारणों में से एक माना जाता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि महापौर का प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन इस समस्या से उबरने में मदद कर सकता है? शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं?

Ans: Urban local bodies like municipalities, municipal councils, and municipal corporations were constitutionalised by 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993. These have been included in Schedule XII.

However, urban local bodies (ULBs) are not functioning as per the expectations of the Act. This is because leadership in cities is not powerful and politically accountable. They are not powerful because they do not have financial powers which can be leveraged to develop the cities and they are also lacking in

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administrative machinery as they do not have it of their own. They are politically not accountable to people as mayors are elected indirectly by wards. so wards are directly accountable to people, and mayors are only indirectly answerable & accountable.

Direct-elections to mayor can alleviate urban woes to some extent as he will be directly accountable to people so he will be forced to take care of genuine needs of people and will aim at development of the localities.

There can also be other alternatives for improving governance of ULBs –

i. citizens can be made aware of their rights like RTI so that they can hold their representatives accountable and pressurise them for

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developing the areas under them

ii) providing ULBs more financial powers and administrative machinery

iii) bringing transparency and openness in the system

iv) ULBs can be transferred some more subjects, besides 18 subjects that are there in XII schedule. i.e. devolution of powers.

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13. It is more difficult to escape the shadow of social discrimination than it is to break the shackles of economic backwardness. Discuss the statement in the context of Dalit capitalism and give an account of the problems that Dalit entrepreneurs have been facing. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to encourage Dalit empowerment via the market.

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने की तुलना में सामाजिक भेदभाव की छाया से बचना अधिक कठिन है। दलित पूंजीवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए एवं दलित उद्यमियों द्वारा सामना की जाती रही समस्याओं को विस्तार से बताइए। बाजार के माध्यम से दलित सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को चिन्हित कीजिए।

Ans Nowadays, many scholars believe that Dalits can be emancipated and empowered via economic upliftment. They have given a concept of Dalit capitalism which means uplifting Dalits and downtroddens by making them economically empowered & powerful groups.

This has been felt because social & cultural measures have not been effective in last few decades. like Civil Rights Act, SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, awareness about human dignity and respect-

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to all human beings as all are equal and manifestation of the same ultimate reality.

However, in some last years it has been observed that as Dalits are gaining access to economic resources they are breaking the shackles of backwardness and are not being discriminated as earlier. Still Dalit entrepreneurs are facing many problems like -

i). they are not timely and adequate loans because they do not have land or other property to keep as collateral

ii). they are still discriminated against so-called high caste entrepreneurs and sometimes denied access to resources.

iii) Dalits are still educationally backward so they don't know much about their rights.

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many steps have been taken to remedy this -

i) Stand-up India provides loan to dalits without any collateral

ii) land distribution to landless dalits

iii) Stringent laws like SC + ST (Prevention of atrocities) have been enacted so as to prevent any discrimination against them

iv) they have been given BPL cards

v) in many states dalits are given free electricity and free gas connections

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14. South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest growing region for human trafficking in the world. In this context, examine the reasons for human trafficking in India. How does the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seek to address this issue?

मानव तस्करी के मामले में दक्षिण एशिया विश्व में सबसे तेजी से उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां भारत इसका केन्द्र है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव तस्करी के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का प्रयास करता है?

Ans

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15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

Ans. In Rio olympics India's Performance was abysmally poor as it could muster only two medals. Though, India's Performance in London olympics, 2012 and Beijing olympics, 2008 show an improvement but in Rio it tumbled again.

Sports ecosystem in our country is not on par with other sporting countries like USA, Austria, Europe & China etc. It suffers from many deficiencies like -

i). Lack of resources like stadiums, coaches, sports equipments etc.

ii). Lack of proper training and

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physical fitness camps

iii) Corruption in the sports authorities

iv) most of the sports authorities are administered by career politicians instead of players of that sport.

v) lack of recognition of sportspersons and also govt. provides very meagre remuneration to players.

There is an urgent need to focus on these deficiencies and rectify them so as to improve performance at multi-national sports events like Commonwealth Games, Asean Games, Olympics etc. Some measures, as given following, can be taken -

i). providing all facilities to athletes and sportspersons on ~~par~~ par with other countries

ii) Physical education & sports can be included in school

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curricula.

iii). Sports authorities can be governed effectively and efficiently by appointing sportspersons to them.

iv). Some games in which India has potential can be selected ~~like~~ and focussed more, like shooting, badminton, wrestling.

v) Sportspersons can be encouraged and promoted in social life of the country so that younger generations can draw inspiration from them.

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16. Though economic relations remain the backbone of the India-GCC relationship, both sides have been looking for new areas of cooperation to strengthen their political and strategic ties. Comment.

यद्यपि आर्थिक संबंध अभी भी भारत-GCC संबंधों के रीढ़ हैं, फिर भी अपने राजनीतिक और सामरिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए दोनों पक्ष सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करते रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans. India and Gulf Cooperation council has very deep and successful economic relationship. It is clear from the fact that around 10 million people of India live in Gulf countries and India gets largest remittances from these countries, and India is heavily dependent on these countries for energy security as it imports around 60-70% energy resources from Gulf nations.

However, of late both sides have been exploring new areas of engagement and they are diversifying their relations. New areas of engagement are –

1). Security + stability in the

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region is high on the agenda of India. GCC now looks up to India to ensure the regions peace & stability as the region has been witnessing turbulence and turmoil eversince Arab spring, 2010.

ii) India & GCC are cooperating on deradicalization of youth, and preventing terrorism in all forms.

iii) India's presence in Gulf region counters the influence of China's presence.

iv) Gulf countries are part of India's 'Look West Policy' and also Gulf countries are 'Looking East' to strengthen their ties with India.

v). Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman etc) looks India as a better and reliable interlocutor than many western countries.

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17. Whereas, on the one hand, multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and WTO are increasingly beset by logjam, on the other, regional and bilateral initiatives such as the TPP are gaining ground. Do you think India needs to review reliance on multilateralism in favour of bilateral and regional engagements?

जहाँ, एक ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसी बहुपक्षीय संस्थाएँ विभिन्न व्यवधानों से सर्वाधिक आक्रांत हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रीय और द्विपक्षीय पहलें जैसे कि TPP अपना आधार प्राप्त कर रही हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को द्विपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय गठबंधनों के पक्ष में बहुपक्षीयता पर अपनी निर्भरता की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है?

Ans- Most of the countries of the world are now entering into regional and bilateral trade pacts like TPP, TTIP, RCEP etc. It is happening because multilateral institutions like UN + WTO, World Bank, IMF are not reforming themselves and are still dominated by developed world, espeially US + EU, and developing countries are not given their due share in decision-making and governance of these institutions.

So, countries like China,

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India, Brazil, South Africa, Nigeria etc. are contesting and blocking efforts of developed countries, like EU, US, Japan etc., to get things done as per their interests. Because of this resistance and friction in multilateral institutions developed as well as developing countries are making efforts to enter into mega regional, sub-regional, trans-regional blocs to ensure their convenience & interests.

India has also started moving away from multilateral institutions and negotiating various pacts like RCEP (ASEAN + 6), BITA with Europe, and has joined some groups like BRICS, SCO, AIIB, NDB ~~Asgh~~ etc. Ashgabat- Agreement etc. There is a need to

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enter into these regional and bilateral treaties to ensure interests of the country.

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18. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans. India is now making all-out efforts to become a member of Multilateral Export Control Regimes (MECR) like Australian group, Wassenar Arrangement, Nuclear suppliers Group and Missile Tech. Control Regime.

India's policy has been non-offensive, non-proliferative, and it is a responsible State which is clear from No First Use policy of Nuclear doctrine. Despite all these things, India is facing many challenges in joining these groups. It is because -

1) to join NSG, a member needs to be a member of

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NPT. But as India is non-NPT state so many countries like China, Brazil, Newzealand etc. opposed India's entry into NSG.

ii) After joining Hague code of Conduct, India got membership of MTCR.

iii). India's arch Asian rival China opposes India's membership in MECRs. China often equates India with Pakistan.

These groups are important for India because-

i). After joining NSG, India will have legal grounding of being a Nuclear state, India can increase its power generation, it will formalise NSG waiver, 2008, India can commercialize its nuclear power equipment Prodn etc.

ii). by joining MTCR, India now have access to cutting-edge space + missile tech., have access to high-end tech and

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can enter into joint ventures with Russia. Now India can transfer tech. of BrahMos missile & can purchase USA's Predator drones etc.

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19. Even though SAARC has remained a key aspect of India's neighbourhood policy, the efficacy of this regional grouping has been questioned in recent times. Discuss. Also critically examine the options available to India in this context.

भले ही सार्क भारत की पड़ोस नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रीय समूह की प्रभावकारिता पर हाल के दिनों में प्रश्न उठे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में भारत के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. GoI has recently emphasised much on "Neighbourhood First" policy. India has focussed on regional issues and groupings like SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN, SCO etc.

India has made rigorous efforts to make SAARC an efficient and effective organisation but because of Pakistan's apathy and inertia, its efficacy has been questioned in recent times. Of late, SAARC summit was deferred because of Pakistan's role in sponsoring terrorism. Also, SAFTA has not been working well. So, SAARC seems to be losing its importance.

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However, for regions economic integration & development, and for peace & stability SAARC can be leveraged by adopting confidence building measures.

Because of not well-functioning of SAARC, India has started exploring sub-regional groupings like BBIN (B'desh, Bhutan, India, Nepal) Motor Vehicle Agreement which can integrate region economically & politically. India is also working on options of trans-regional and extra-regional parts like SCO & BIMSTEC, It is clear from the fact that India invited BIMSTEC to join BRICS summit.

So, in order to ensure speedy development of the region India should not rely on SAARC solely. India can find something

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like 'SAARC minus Pakistan' or sub-regional groupings.

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20. The Indian diaspora is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. How has India's engagement with its diaspora evolved over the years? Highlighting the initiatives taken by the government to fruitfully engage with the diaspora, comment on the emerging challenges in this context.

प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय (इंडियन डायस्पोरा) अब पहले से अधिक समृद्ध है और भारत के विकास में इसकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अपने प्रवासी समुदाय के साथ भारत की संलग्नता किस प्रकार निरंतर विकसित हुई है? प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के साथ सफल रूप से संलग्न होने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गयी विभिन्न पहलों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में उभरती चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 761)

Name of Candidate	VEER PRATAP SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	29042
Center	MNR	Date	26 NOV. 2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What does Yoga represent in the Indian philosophical tradition? How does it differ from the Yoga practices of the modern times?

   भारतीय दार्शनिक परंपरा में योग क्या निरूपित करता है? यह आधुनिक समय की योग क्रियाओं से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Ans. Yoga philosophy is one among the Sad-darshan (Six philosophies). It was earlier developed by Patanjali who wrote Yogasutra in which practice of Yoga was given elaborately to attain liberation.

Yoga in Indian philosophical tradition represent a way of life in which people can make their lives streamlined and self centralised, unified and

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Integrated by following the canons of Yogasutra. Yoga by way of Astanga-Yoga emphasise on how to eliminate pains and sufferings of this worldly life.

While in modern times practice of Yoga has been changed. Nowadays it has started focussing on external aspects of Yoga like physique, etc. and some new forms of Yoga have come up like Vikram yoga. Now Yoga is practiced in order to ward off lifestyle diseases like

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diabetes, hypertension etc. while in earlier times Yoga was focussed on attaining Mind - body balance and internal peace.

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2. Discuss the impact of Europeans on Indian art and architecture. Further, trace the development of Modern school of Indian art from the 19th century.

भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला पर यूरोपीय प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, 19वीं सदी से 'भारतीय कला की आधुनिक शैली' के विकास का पता लगाइए।

Ans. With the advent of Europeans like Greek, Shakas, Parthians, and Kushanas, Indian art and architecture was transformed profoundly.

Gandhara Art and Mathura Art are the examples of Indo-Greek style of art. In these schools of arts Greek styles have been merged with Indian themes like Buddha is shown with

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drapings which were worn by nobility in Europe and images of Buddha are also impacted by the styles of images of Apollo like portraying of Halo.

In architecture, Kushanas started use of stones in making pillars and stupas. There were also engraving of art forms in Greek styles. Stone architecture was started at large-scale.

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3. Though both Gandhi and Bose strived for India's independence, yet their ideas and strategy were different. Examine.

यद्यपि गांधी और बोस दोनों भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रयासरत रहे किन्तु उनके विचार और रणनीतियां भिन्न थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi and Subash Chandra Bose, both were the leading-lights of Indian struggle of independence. Both wanted swaraj (self-rule) but to achieve this end they employed different means i.e. strategies.

Gandhiji believed in ideas of Satyagraha and Ahimsa. He followed strategy of Struggle - Truce - Struggle because he believed that capacity of masses to suffer is very limited.

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So in truce period, he focussed on constructive work like Khadi & Charkha, abolition of untouchability, women empowerment and bridging divide between Hindus & Muslims. Further Gandhiji followed strategy of Prayer, Petition and Propaganda (3 Ps). Gandhiji had immense faith in the capacity of masses.

On the other hand, S.C. Bose employed different ideas and strategies like he believed in idea of continuous struggle to achieve freedom, he also believed in

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using force and coercive power. Bose also sought help from fascist countries like Germany. Strategy of Bose was to revolt against British government and by using army to India can be made free from the shackles of British empire. That's why he organised INA in South East Asian countries. Strategy of Bose is clear from his slogan, "You give me blood I'll give you freedom".

So, it can be said that approaches were almost pole apart.

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4. Both Ambedkar and Periyar saw the emancipation of the socially oppressed in abolishing the Hindu religion itself. Examining the contribution of these two figures in the struggle against the caste system highlight their lasting significance.

अंबेडकर और पेरियार दोनों ने यह अनुभव किया कि सामाज के दबे-कुचले लोगों का उद्धार हिन्दू धर्म का परित्याग करने से ही संभव है। जाति प्रथा के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में इन दोनों प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के योगदान का परीक्षण करते हुए उनके चिरस्थायी महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Nayykar (Periyar) were very towering figure in fighting against injustices against so-called lower castes.

They relentlessly worked for the emancipation of socially oppressed classes like untouchables, dalits, women etc. Both were of the opinion that untouchability is rooted in the casteism and varna system. So Ambedkar

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talked about annihilation of caste, inter-caste dinings, inter-caste marriages and for self-assertion of dalits about their rights and entitlements.

Periyar in south India started Self-Respect Movement. In this movement he emphasised on dalit rights and appealed to upper castes to open the doors of temples and public places to dalits so that they can be mainstreamed in the society. He emphasised on the human dignity of dalits as well.

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Periyar also focussed women issues like dowry, purdah system and polygamy etc.

Both these figures left lasting impact on Indian society as now dalits and other such downtrodden groups have equal rights and entitlements. They are also now placed at the forefront of any development scheme to uplift them and ensure their rights + dignified life.

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5. The reorganization of States could not resolve all the linguistic conflicts in the country. In this context, critically evaluate the outcomes of the States Reorganization Act passed by the Parliament in 1956.

राज्यों का पुनर्गठन देश में सभी भाषायी संघर्षों का समाधान नहीं कर सका। इस संदर्भ में, संसद द्वारा 1956 में पारित राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans- Indian Parliament enacted State Reorganisation Act, 1956 on the recommendation of Fazl Ali commission. The basis of state reorganisation was mainly linguistic criteria but other criteria like administrative convenience, economic viability etc. was also considered.

It is said that despite this Act, all the linguistic conflicts have not been resolved yet. But to a large

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extent ~~max~~ these problems have been alleviated like Punjabi, Marathi, Gujrati, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu etc. states were created and this resolved most of the linguistic conflicts.

Some of the linguistic and cultural conflicts are still present but it can not be said that S.R.A, 1956 failed, as it was not possible to make numerous small states, it will lead to balkanisation of the country. As India have multitude of languages (122 major languages), so it is natural that

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in so vast and diverse nations some problems will arise. But in recent times, it is not linguistic conflicts rather developmental issues which are creating more problems. Economically backward regions like Bundelkhand, Vidarbha, Rayalseema etc. are demanding separate statehood and are in conflict with rest of the part of their respective states.

SRA has been quite successful and it has resolved most of the critical linguistic conflicts. Minor problems will always be there on account of diversity of the nation.

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6. The English system of education, though conceived by rulers in the interest of efficient administration, opened the floodgates of liberal European thoughts and gave a new direction to the Indian political thinking. Discuss.

अंग्रेजी शिक्षा प्रणाली की कल्पना यद्यपि शासकों द्वारा कुशल प्रशासन के हित में की गयी थी किन्तु इसने उदार यूरोपीय विचारों की बाढ़ ला दी एवं भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन को एक नई दिशा प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans British govt. was under pressure from Indian intelligentsia to cut down state expenditure on administration and prevent drain of wealth. So, British thought a class of Indians which would be european in thought, taste and living style but brown in color so they started focussing on English language as a means to achieve this.

With the Macaulay Minute, 1835, English was accepted by William Bentick, in

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higher Education. In 1854 three ~~was~~ universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established to impart Education in English. It was thought that English Educated Indians will make administration efficient and will be loyal to British govt.

But, with English language, Indian students got access to revolutionary literature of western nations and imbibed ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity, democracy and republic etc. They also learnt about exploitation and

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suppressions done by colonialism, capitalism, mercantalism and above all imperialism.

This knowledge created a new class of people with liberal thoughts. ~~People~~ Persons like R.C. Dutt, Ranade, R.P Dutt, Kadambini Ganguly, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bhagat-Singh etc. started asserting for equal rights and liberty for indians.

So, English Education shaped the indian thought and gave access to international thinkers like Ruskin, Tolstoy, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Voltaire, Rousseau, montesquieu etc. and inturn made youth of India conscious about suppressions and thus revolutionary.

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7. Communism emerged in Europe but took roots in other parts of the world, especially in Asia. What were the reasons for this? How did communist ideology influence the emergence of new ruling dispensation outside Europe?

यद्यपि साम्यवाद का जन्म यूरोप में हुआ, तथापि इसने विश्व के अन्य भागों, विशेष रूप से एशिया में, अपनी जड़ें जमायीं। इसके क्या कारण थे? साम्यवादी विचारधारा ने यूरोप से बाहर नई शासन व्यवस्था के उद्भव को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

Ans Roots of communism can be traced to in the french revolution and ideas of Napolean when he started nationalisation of land, education to all etc. But communism truely took it shape in Russian Revolution when Lenin put this idea to practice and established Soviet Union under all means of production were under the soviet (group of common people like farmers, peasants, warriors etc) and

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Soviet was made State.

Influence of Communism was felt in most of the countries except Western Europe. In Latin American countries, Eastern Europe, Asian countries.

It has created two Red walls, one in Eastern Europe and other in South East Asian countries. Reasons for this were the philosophy of communism like emphasis of classless society, equality, liberty, means of production and distribution under state, administration and management of resources under Soviet i.e. people.

This ideology was supported by excesses done by Imperialism, capitalism and Colonialism.

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As capitalism led to acute suppression and exploitation of people so they rose against capitalism and favored socialism and communism.

This communist approach influenced new ruling dispensation like Vietnam, North Korea, China, Central Asia, and to some extent even India ~~was~~ leaned towards communism. Most of the countries of Asia, Africa and South America were of the belief that all means of production should remain under the control of State. And very successfully this was put to practice.

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8. While the issues during the Yalta and Potsdam conferences were the same, the goodwill to overcome them was different because the Big Three nations no longer needed to stick together. Discuss.

यद्यपि याल्टा और पॉट्सडैम सम्मेलनों से संबंधित मुद्दे समान थे, किन्तु उनसे निजात पाने की सदिच्छाएं भिन्न थीं क्योंकि तीन बड़े राष्ट्रों को अब साथ रहने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.

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9. Even after a century, the Middle East continues to bear the consequences of the Sykes Picot agreement. Comment.

एक शताब्दी के बाद भी मध्य-पूर्व को *साइक्स पिकाट समझौते* के परिणामों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans. Sykes Picot agreement between Britain and France cut middle East into 'pieces' artificially. According to this pact Syria, Lebanon were given to France and, Iraq and Palestine to Britain. Provisions of this agreement were further buttressed by Severes Treaty.

This artificial creation of states out of ottoman empire created many problems like they could not develope nationalism, Industrial revolution could not take place there,

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suppression and exploitation of people continued, etc., all these made people to think about their dignified survival, and so people rose against autocratic rule in these states like Jasmine Revolution, Arab spring etc.

But unrest in Middle East can also be attributed to world Zionist conference and Belfour Declaration where Palestine was considered natural home of Jews and land was leased out to them. This led to Arab - ~~Israel~~ Israel conflict.

This unrest was further deteriorated by meddling

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of world powers like US & Russia, to exploit their natural resources like oil & gas reserves.

So, turmoil in middle east is not the consequence of Skyes Pico Agreement & Treaty as serves but also other problems like Balfour decl^n and intervention of world powers.

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10. The roots of regionalism in India lie not only in the diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions, but also in the sense of regional deprivation. Explain.

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद की जड़ें न केवल भाषा, संस्कृति, जनतजातीय और धार्मिक विविधता में निहित हैं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय अपवंचन के भाव में भी निहित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans Regionalistic tendencies in India are widespread and can be witnessed in any part of the nation. There are many reasons for regionalism like diversity of the nation, vastness of the country, but above all it is the regional deprivation which augment the feelings of regionalism. It is because-

i) many parts of the country are backward and poor like Bundelkhand, Saurashtra region, Vidarbha, Bodoland and Gorkhaland regions, Rayalseema etc., so they

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want to utilise their resources for their own cause instead of giving them to rest of the parts.

ii) rich states like Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat etc. do not want to share any resource with backward areas and even they agitate against migration of poor people to their states. like Marathis force Biharis to leave the state [Employment Problem].

iii) water-sharing also support regionalism as it is evident from Punjab-Haryana water sharing crisis, Gujarat-Maharashtra, and Tamilnadu-Karnataka water sharing crises etc. As water is the backbone of agriculture economy so

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water intense areas become regionalistic.

iv) many areas especially Tribal areas have been historically deprived of their rights so they have also developed regionalism which is clear from formation of Tribal majority Jharkhand etc.

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11. Examining the causes of agrarian distress identify its impact on society in India. What steps have been taken by the government in recent times to deal with the issues of agrarian distress?

कृषि से संबंधित कठिनाईयों (Agrarian distress) के कारणों का परीक्षण करते हुए भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभावों को चिन्हित कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में इससे संबंधित मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Ans There have been many instances recently where farmers took extreme step of committing suicide. This level of agrarian distress has been caused by -

i) monsoon failure in two consequtive years.

ii) As India is mostly rain-fed (around > 60%) so lack of irrigational support result in low productivity and high cost of inputs

iii) lack of government support like under open procurement, grains of all regions are not purchased, especially of backward regions.

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iv) indebtedness of farmers, on account of high input-costs, crop failure due to natural calamities.

Agrarian distress have many social impacts like -

i) rise in the tide of suicide cases which can disturb the social peace

ii) there may happen agrarian riots as happened in the past

iii) ~~Left~~ left-wing extremism may increase due to deprivation caused by agrarian distress

iv) Agriculture is the backbone of indian economy so if it fails it may result in economic slowdown, large-scale unemployment etc.

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which will make societies very violent and social peace & harmony may be threatened

ii) there may happen large-scale migration from backward areas to industrialized states

Given the gravity of problem govt has taken many initiatives like -

i) PM Fasal Bima Yojna to provide insurance to crop failure

ii) Soil health card to make people aware about soil conditions

iii) easy loans at lower rate of interests and agri. is in priority sector lending

iv) some states have also announced loan waiving scheme for farmers

v) PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojna to provide irrigation support

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12. Examine whether drug abuse is an aberrant behaviour or a social problem. What are the factors which limit the understanding and planning on drug abuse in India? Also, suggest the steps required to deal with the issue adequately.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि मादक द्रव्यों का दुरुपयोग (Drug abuse) अनैतिक व्यवहार है या सामजिक समस्या। भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग की समझ एवं तत्संबंधी योजना निर्माण को सीमित करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, इस मुद्दे से भलिभांति निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदम सुझाइए।

Ans. Drug abuse in India is on the rise in some last decades. It is both an aberrant behaviour and a social problem. Youth of the day is taking drugs in order to fulfill their "desires" of boosiness. It has led to a very severe problem which is threatening social order, peace and harmony. Due to drug abuse many crimes like rape, molesting, illegal activities & immoral

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acts have increased. These are acts have very high negative impact on society.

There are many factors which have caused limited understanding and planning on drug abuse like -

i) criminal (drug mafia) and politician nexus
ii) erosion of social and ethical values
iii) lax implementation of laws
iv) apathy and indifference of administration
v) easy availability of drugs etc.

Some steps can be taken to contain this menace & social evil -

i) awareness campaigns about-

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ills of drug abuse like health hazards etc.

ii) Strict implementation of laws like Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act

iii) through socialisation also

iv) government should act proactively to break peddler-politicians nexus

v) cross-border supply of drugs should also be curbed at any cost

vi) local self-governments and NGOs, celebrities can also be leveraged to contain the menace

vii) directing energy of youth towards national development by providing employment etc.

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13. Growing spatial inequalities in economic opportunities have significantly impacted the pace and pattern of internal migration in India. Discuss. Also give an account of the challenges that have been arising due to high internal migration and steps that should be taken to tackle these challenges.

आर्थिक अवसरों से संबंधित बढ़ती स्थानिक असमानता ने भारत में आंतरिक प्रवसन (माइग्रेशन) की गति और स्वरूप को उल्लेखनीयं रूप से प्रभावित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उच्च आंतरिक प्रवसन के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों एवं इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए जाने योग्य कदमों का विवरण दीजिए।

Ans. Migration has increased significantly after liberalisation of the economy. There are many reason which have caused economic inequalities like -

i) lack of basic necessities like electricity, potable water, healthcare etc. in rural areas

ii) lack of Educational opportunities

iii) lack of employment and livelihood opportunities

iv) natural calamities and communal violence etc.

There are many challenges due to this high tide of

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migration like -

i) problem of slums

ii) congestion of roads, public places etc → overcrowding of cities

iii) social conflicts due to sharing of resources and employment and livelihood opportunities

iv) pollution and deforestation in and vicinity of cities
↳ like Trash problem etc.

Steps to be taken to prevent such a high level of migration —

i). provide basic amenities in rural areas itself

ii). provide adequate means of livelihood in backward areas → MNREGA, NRLM can be leveraged

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ii) PURA model can be implemented vigorously

iii) counter-magnets of metropolitan cities can be established

iv) provide some relief in cases of natural calamities, monsoon failure and curb communal violence

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14. What is Indian Ocean Dipole? How does it relate to monsoon rains in India? Contrast it with the role of El-Nino on the same.

इंडियन ओशन डाइपोल (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव) क्या है? यह भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा से किस प्रकार संबंधित है? मानसूनी वर्षा पर अल-नीनो की भूमिका के साथ इसकी तुलना कीजिए।

Ans

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15. Tsunamis and storm surges are often confused with each other. Differentiate between the two. What happens to a tsunami on getting close to shore? Explain in the light of 'shoaling effect'.

सुनामी और तूफान महोर्मि को प्राय: भ्रमवश एक ही समझ लिया जाता है। दोनों में अंतर बताइए। तट के निकट पहुँचने पर सुनामी के साथ क्या घटित होता है? शोलिंग प्रभाव (shoaling effect) के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans. Tsunamis are very strong water waves which are caused by internal upheavals in oceans like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and large avalanches & landslides. Tsunamis are generally caused by Earthquakes.

While 'Storm Surge' is a phenomenon which happens when cyclonic winds reach near the shore and inundate shore with excess of ocean water and torrential downpour caused

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of cyclones. When cyclones hit the shore, they break and water contained in cyclonic waves bring abrupt surge in shore waters.

When Tsunami comes close to shore it squeeze itself in order to preserve its energy and so it heightens itself, (sometimes to 30-40 m), but when it hit the coastal regions Tsunami waves get break and due to immense energy they contain, bring disaster in nearby areas. Sometimes when trough in Tsunami wave is formed on shore, water recede towards ocean and then after some time hit coastal

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regions severly.

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16. Enumerate the factors which have been responsible for the location of Jute Industry in India. Analyse the reasons behind its dispersal to new areas like UP and Andhra lately.

भारत में जूट उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को स्पष्ट करें। हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसे नए क्षेत्रों में इसके प्रसार के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. Factors responsible for location of Jute industry –

i). easy availability of labour at cheap wages

ii) availability of electricity for spinning mills

iii) coal mines near areas of Jute cultivation → Thermal Power Plants → Electricity

iv) Port facilities for export of Jute Products and import of machinery etc.

v) supportive government- policies

vi) availability of water for ~~gaining~~ Retting of Jute fibre

vii) climatic conditions of the different regions like moisture,

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temp etc.

→ Due to above regions Jute industries are mostly located in i). Hughly belt → Budge-Budge, Rishara, Kolkata etc., and
ii). In Eastern Bihar
iii) Coastal areas of North-Eastern States etc.

But, now this industry is spreading to new areas like Karnataka, Tamilnadu and especially U.P, Andhra etc.

Reasons for this dispersal-
i) advancement of technology
ii) incentives from government like MSP + Jute Techno Mission, and Jute Procurement scheme
iii) availability of labor and electricity in these areas also due to migration from hinterland.

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17. Give an account of the availability and distribution of natural gas reserves in India. Examine the policy of the government with respect to extraction, import and utilisation of natural gas by various sectors.

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस के भंडारों की उपलब्धता और वितरण का विवरण दीजिए। विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के निष्कर्षण, आयात तथा उपयोग की नीति के संबंध में सरकार की नीति का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans Natural Gas Reserves distribution in India -

i) Krishna - Godavari Region
ii) Cauvery basin
iii) Cambay basin
iv) North - Eastern states
v) In some coastal regions of Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat etc.

Most of the natural gas reserves are concentrated in the above regions.

→ Government is going allout to extract these resources in order to reduce dependence over

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imports.

⇒ Policies:

i) HELP: Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy → In this govt. has allowed open acreage policy, competitive bidding for auction, and most importantly revenue sharing model instead of profit sharing model.

ii) Hydrocarbon Vision - 2030 for NE region especially

iii) diversification of imports - now India is making inroads into Central Asian countries, South East Asian countries like Vietnam, besides west Asian countries / Gulf countries and Russia.

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iv) regarding utilisation, industrial sector is given access to these reserves. fuel and household consumption is getting subsidies.

v) shale gas exploration & extraction

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18. Recent observations have revealed that the ice cover in Antarctica is steadily rising. What can be the possible reasons for the same? Further, give a brief account of latitudinal distribution of the impact of global warming.

हाल ही के प्रेक्षणों से पता चला है कि अंटार्कटिका में हिम आवरण तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इसके संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? इसके अतिरिक्त ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभाव के अक्षांशीय वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Ans-

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19. Inland waterways have been responsible for location of several important urban and industrial centres. In this context, compare and contrast the international inland waterway systems with that of India. Also, highlight the importance of waterways in improving the physical environment of a region.

अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग कई महत्वपूर्ण शहरी और औद्योगिक केंद्रों की अवस्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनमें भेद निरूपित कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के भौतिक पर्यावरण का सुधार करने में जलमार्गों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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20. Differentiate between salinity, alkalinity and acidity of soil. Enumerating the reasons for the same, give a brief distribution of areas effected by these problems in India. Also, suggest some remedial measures to tackle these problems.

मृदा की लवणता, क्षारीयता और अम्लीयता में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके कारणों को बताते हुए, भारत में इन समस्याओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Ans.

Salinity of soil means accumulation of salts over soil surface. It may happen in over-irrigated areas, in dryland areas due to capillary action, and in coastal areas where saline ocean water reach during high-tide period.

Alkalinity of soil means PH of soil > 8.5, when alkalis like Na, K accumulate in the soil.

Acidity of soil means soil is having PH < 5,

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this happens due to anaerobic decomposition in marshy areas, or higher elevation due to low availability of heat & moisture etc. Soil is acidic in heavy rain areas also, due to leaching of alkaline salts.

Areas affected –

- Salinity – Rajasthan, Punjab, Western U.P Some parts of Gujarat etc & coastal regions, central Indian region etc.
- Acidity – delta region of Ganga – Brahmputra, Kaveri, Godavari, Krishna etc. and also coastal regions (marshy areas), J&K, Himachal, Uttarakhand etc.
- Alkalinity – Eastern U.P, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamilnadu & interior parts of Maharashtra, and Andhra pradesh.

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Remedial Measures –

i) only those crops should be cultivated which region can support sustainably, like millets & oilseeds in Western U.P, Rajasthan, Punjab etc.

ii) Zypsum can added to make soil normal

iii) over-irrigation in arable areas should be prevented by raising electricity tariff etc.

iv) drip irrigation can be promoted

v) Agriculture Education + extension Programs can be leveraged to make farmers aware of proper fertilisers and water use

vi) large scale afforestation etc.

vii) drought-resistant crops can be promoted in dryland areas.